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REPORT

OF THE

Secretary of Virginia Military Records

TO THE

Governor of Virginia

1909

RICHMOND :

DAVIS BOTTOM, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING

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Secretary's Report.

To His Excellency, CLAUDE A. SWANSON, Governor of Virginia.

In compliance with the act of Assembly of March 9, 1908, which directs that "the Secretary of Virginia Military Records shall make to the Governor of this State a full report of his work in his department already done," etc., I have the honor to state that I have at each annual meeting of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, since the creation of this office, made a full report of its work up to their respective dates. These reports are published in the "Proceedings of the Grand Camp," and copies thereof are herewith submitted and respectfully referred to for information as to details which are not embraced in this report.

In none of the former acts prescribing the duties of this office was there any direction for a report, but I felt it to be a duty, as it was a pleasure, to keep the Grand Camp—which is the representative assembly of the Confederate Veterans of the State—fully informed in regard to the progress of the important work committed to my charge.

This office was created for the purpose of co-operating with the War Department of the United States in the compilation of a "Roster of the Officers and Enlisted Men of the Union and Confederate Armies," as provided by the act of Congress of February 25, 1903; and its chief work has been the collection of muster-rolls, records, and other materials, showing the names, number and character of the officers and soldiers furnished by Virginia to the army and navy of the Confederate States of America, as prescribed by the act of Assembly of March 7, 1903, and the acts subsequent thereto, continuing and enlarging the scope of its duties.

It must be borne in mind that greater difficulty has been encountered in collecting Virginia rolls than any other Southern State has had to contend with, in consequence of the total loss of the rolls and records which were in the custody of General Richardson, the Adjutant General of the State, whose office was destroyed in the disastrous conflagration on the night of the evacuation of the city of Richmond, April 2, 1865.

The War Department construed the act of Congress of February 25, 1903, as restricting it, in the compilation provided for, to the use of original rolls and records made during the war period, thus precluding the use of printed or manuscript copies of rolls made subsequently. To meet the difficulty incident to the loss of so many of our original Virginia rolls and records, and the decision of the Secretary of War to accept none other than original, the act creating this office was construed as having two distinct objects in view.

1. The collection of all original rolls, records and other materials showing Virginia's contribution to the Confederate service, to be used in the roster provided for by Congress.

2. The collection of all rolls, records and other reliable data—whether original and made during the war period or subsequently—showing the names of all Virginians, of whatever rank in the military, marine or naval service of the Confederate States, whether regulars or volunteers, militia or reserves, to be used for an exclusively Virginia Roster, of a scope and on a scale which the restrictions of the War Department Roster will not admit of. I have worked to the best of my ability on both these lines, with results as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected in view of the difficulties and restrictions to which I have referred. I can safely say that there are few, if any, original Virginia muster-rolls within the limits of this State, which have not been collected and transmitted to the War Department for its use in the preparation of the roster, as provided for by Congress.

The following summary of the collections of rosters, records, and other "materials for the History of Virginia in the Civil War," which have been made by this office, and are now in its file-cases, will indicate a part of the work already done.

1. A list of the general officers of the Confederate Army, with date of appointments and promotions and their various commands.

2. A list of the field officers, regiments and battalions from Virginia in the different branches of the Confederate States Army, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery.

3. A list of artillery officers and names of organizations and batteries to which they were attached.

4. A register of the commissioned and warrant officers of the Provisional Navy of the Confederate States.

5. Roster of officers of the Confederate States Marine Corps, Colonel Commandant Lloyd J. Beall.

6. A list of Virginia surgeons and assistant surgeons.

7. A list of Virginia chaplains.

8. A list of names of officers and sergeants of the Signal Corps Confederate States Army, under act of Confederate Congress May 29, 1862.

9. Original rolls of Companies D and K, First Regiment Virginia Engineers.

10. Original names of Virginia companies when entering service, and before they were designated by "Letters" and organized in regiments or battalions.

11. A list of Virginia staff officers of the Confederate States Army.

12. A list of all battles, engagements, skirmishes, embracing all the armed collisions of the hostile forces on Virginia soil, during 1861-1865—aggregating 1,064 in what is now Virginia, and 340 in what is now West Virginia. These have been located on a map of Virginia, designated as the "Battle Fields Map," which shows the counties in which they were fought. Accompanying this map is a key or index, which gives a list of the counties, with references to the battles within their limits, the dates on which they occurred, and the volumes of the Official Records in which they are reported. This valuable information will be followed by giving, as far as practicable, the Virginia commands which participated in these engagements. We have the data which will enable us to do this

with regard to the campaigns and battles in which the whole army, or a considerable part of it, was engaged, but the reports of minor engagements and skirmishes are often so meagre as to make it difficult to ascertain the Virginian troops taking part in them. This can only be done by patient and laborious search of the Official Records, supplemented by accounts of participants in collisions, which are not given with sufficient detail in the official reports. Many of these accounts are to be found in the Southern Historical Society Papers, in the Confederate Columns of the Times-Dispatch and other like publications.

We may remark in passing that this "Virginia Battle Fields Map" will be of intense interest and great historic value, not only to professional students of military affairs, but to the general readers of the history of the most memorable epoch in the country's history—not only to the present, but to future generations both North and South—presenting, as it does, at a single glance, a theatre of conflict, as crowded with brilliant achievements and heroic exploit, and as deeply dyed with patriot blood, as any similar area of the earth's surface, whereon great armies have contended.

The eyes of the world were directed to Virginia when these great campaigns and battles of Lee and Jackson were in progress, and the localities where they were tactically executed are invested with enduring interest to historians, military critics and students.

I have no doubt, if the State chose to have this map lithographed and copyrighted, replicas of it could be sold in this country (North and South) and Europe in sufficient numbers to reimburse the State, not only for the cost of reproduction, but for all the expense it has incurred, or may hereafter incur, in connection with the office of Virginia Military Records.

13. A roster of the regimental, company and staff officers (176), officers of the Virginia State Line, commanded by Major General John B. Floyd. This command was independent of the Confederate Government, and was recruited from among the classes not embraced in the Confederate Conscription Act—old men and boys. It rendered valuable service in Southwest Virginia in protecting the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and the Salt Works. It numbered about 5,000 men from Southwest Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. Captain Micajah Wood, of Charlottesville, who was an officer in the State Line, and for a time an aid de camp of General Floyd, has in course of preparation a condensed history of the "State Line," and Dr. George Ben Johnston, of this city, has valuable papers left by General Floyd, relating to the service and personnel of this command, which he has promised as an addition to our "materials for the history of Virginia during the Civil War."

14. Rolls and rosters, original and secondary, of Virginia companies and other organizations, of all branches of the service, in the file-cases, and calendared in the books of the office, under the heads of their respective regiments, battalions and other official designations in the Virginia and Confederate service, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, regulars (Irish battalion), V. M. I. Cadets of Newmarket, militia, first and second class, reserves, local defense troops, engineer troops, naval

and warrant officers and marines, Confederate States Navy, signal and other detached corps, etc., etc., embracing—

Names of Virginia infantry of all classes to the number of.....	67,617
Names of Virginia cavalry of all classes to the number of.....	24,450
Names of Virginia artillery of all classes to the number of.....	17,335
Names of Virginia naval officers and marine corps to the number of..	1,179
Names of Virginia company rolls taken from Southern Historical Papers to the number of.....	3,694
Names of Virginia local battalions—emergency service.....	6,954
Names of Virginia soldiers on pension lists in Auditor's office.....	22,601
Names of Virginia officers, sergeants and privates Signal Corps.....	61
Names of Virginia surgeons.....	829
Names of Virginia chaplains—furnished by Rev. J. Wm. Jones.....	97

144,822

In addition to this number I have the lists of ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors, living in the several cities and counties of the Commonwealth, made by commissioners of the revenue under the act of March 6, 1900, to the number of.....

24,777

Total 169,599

It is proper to state here that, in many cases, we have duplicate rolls of the same company, made at different periods of the war, so that the number given above is somewhat in excess of the actual number of names as they will appear when the rolls of the companies are made up, after final revision, for publication in the Virginia Roster.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK—CAUSES OF DELAY.

It may appear to those who have not considered the magnitude of the task, and the difficulties in the way of its execution, that the progress of the work has been discouragingly slow, but for this delay this office is in nowise responsible. Until the compilation of the rosters in the War Department, as directed by Congress (act of February 25, 1903), is published, the Virginia Roster cannot possibly be compiled in consecutive order and in proper form; and this is true, doubtless, of all the Southern States. It is hoped that the appropriation necessary for this publication will be made at the coming session of Congress; and to this end the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, at its recent meeting in Danville, adopted unanimously the following preamble and resolution:

“Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by its act of February 25, 1903, authorized and required the Chief of the Record and Pension Office ‘to compile, under the direction of the Secretary of War, from such records as are in possession of the United States, and from other authentic records as may be obtained by loan from the various States and other official sources, a complete roster of the Union and Confederate Armies’; and,

"Whereas, By reason of the completeness of the records of the Union Army there was little to be done in compiling the roster of the Union troops, and the same is now virtually completed, while the roster of the Confederate troops is reported to be 'still far from complete'; and,

"Whereas, Under the rule of the War Department, none but original rolls, and records contemporaneous with the war period, are accepted in the compilation of the roster, and it is probable that all original Confederate rolls obtainable have already been secured and copied by the War Department, and there is no longer any reason for delay:

"Be it Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of the Southern States be requested to use their best efforts to induce Congress to provide for the publication of the War Department compilation of rosters at the earliest time practicable, and for the reasons above set forth that the Confederate part of said roster be first published."

If this congressional action can be secured within a reasonable time an approximately complete Virginia roster can be compiled; but every day's delay will add to the difficulties. Fire, mold, insects, vermin, with the ravages of time, are effacing our written records, and death, in its relentless march, is daily removing the survivors of the war, whose information may be needed to supply deficiencies in the records.

As the then Secretary of War (Hon. Elihu Root), upon whose recommendation Congress provided for the rosters of both Union and Confederate Armies, viewed the law, "It was the intent of Congress to publish and thus make accessible to the various States, and to all persons interested, all the historical data that are contained in the original rolls and other similar records of the war period that are in possession of the War Department or that can be found elsewhere," adding that "the information thus placed at the disposal of the States will enable them, if they so desire, to compile *their own rosters* in their own way, using as a source of additional information any other data that may seem to them sufficiently reliable to be incorporated *in their rosters*."

REQUEST FOR CHECK-LISTS.

The rule of the War Department "not to permit any person other than an employee of the department to have access to the official records" has greatly retarded my labors. If my request for permission to make a check-list of the Virginia rolls had been granted much larger results would have been secured; but not knowing which of our rolls were missing I have been forced to work somewhat in the dark and without that concentration of effort so essential to complete success.

It is but fair to the War Department, however, to give its reasons for this rigid rule, which, it must be admitted, are very sound, from its standpoint. As summarized by Major General Ainsworth in his annual report for 1906, they are:

1. Many of the records have become so dilapidated through age and years of handling, that it is not safe to subject them to further handling.

2. A document misplaced is almost as hopelessly lost as if it were wilfully abstracted from the files. It is unsafe, therefore, to permit any one to have access to the records who is not trained in their use and legally subject to the control of the department.

3. Because of the restricted space available it has been necessary to file the records in such a way that only those who have been especially trained in their use can find any particular record or class of records. The constant aid and attendance of an employee of the department would be necessary to enable anyone unfamiliar with the files to make a successful search of them, whose services would be lost to the department and the current work correspondingly interfered with.

In view of this obstacle the Grand Camp at its last session adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The work of compiling the roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Southern States in the Confederate service will be greatly facilitated if check-lists of said rosters, now on file in the War Department, are furnished to said States:

"Be it Resolved by the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, That the Secretary of War be requested to detail a competent clerk or clerks of his department to prepare from the files therein a check-list of the Confederate rolls of the Virginia soldiers for use in the compilation of the Virginia Roster, and that Governor Swanson be asked to communicate this resolution to the Secretary of War."

NEGLECT OF COUNTIES TO RECORD NAMES OF THEIR SOLDIERS

Another section of the act directs that the Secretary shall ascertain and report what counties, cities and towns have caused the rolls of their soldiers to be put on record in their respective clerk's offices, and "where this has not been done, shall encourage its accomplishment."

Circulars giving extracts from the law (act of February 9, 1898,) and pointing out the mode of procedure have been sent repeatedly to the local camps, to the clerks of the counties, to the newspapers and comrades throughout the State, urging prompt action in this matter and tendering all the assistance in my power. These circulars have been supplemented by earnest appeals from Past Grand Commanders Christian, Harwood, Fulton, Steward and Munford; and I have also addressed personal letters to the judges of the State, asking their co-operation; but while many counties have recorded their rolls and others are now engaged in gathering them for record, the results so far have not been as satisfactory as was hoped for. Indeed, quite a number of counties, whose soldiers did splendid service, have made no record of them at all, and so far as I have heard, are making no efforts in that direction. The failure has not been with the legislature or with this office, but, I regret to say, with our comrades themselves, and the local camps.

Unquestionably, there is no record that any county has ever made, or can make, which will add so greatly to its prestige, which will be of such historic interest, and which will be so highly prized and eagerly scanned by future generations, as the record of its soldiers who followed Lee in our great struggle from 1861 to 1865.

Marble, granite and bronze can, at best, tell but half the splendid story. They must be supplemented by the names of the men whose deeds they commemorate in order that their sons and daughters and kinsfolk, to the remotest posterity, may feel the pride and incentive to high deeds which comes with descent from ancestors who were heroes and martyrs in their day and generation. I respectfully ask through you the co-operation of the members of the General Assembly in this important work, which will redound so greatly to the credit of the counties they represent.

Eighteen counties and cities have recorded their rolls; twelve have made partial records; twenty-one are gathering their rolls, and the other counties have made no reports.

MATERIALS FOR THE WAR HISTORY.

The collection of "materials for the history of Virginia in the Civil War" has not been neglected. Inasmuch as the entire able-bodied population of the State was upon a war-footing of some sort during the years 1861-1865, the military features of the period are the most prominent; but it would be obviously unjust to her civil authorities, constituted as they were chiefly of eminent citizens of advanced years, to obscure the fact that they measured up nobly to the emergencies that confronted them.

Her governors and executive officers; the convention which withdrew the State from the Union—its members and ordinances; the Virginia legislatures, their members and acts during this trying period; the Virginians in the Confederate Cabinet and Congress, and the various bureaus of the Government; the Home Guards; the hospital and auxiliary work of the women of the State, without which the great struggle could not have been maintained as it was—all these, for which I have gathered the data, will be given their appropriate place in the history.

SIDE-LIGHTS.

Among my collections, which are very valuable as side-lights to the war history, are papers relating to its incidents, which have been appearing in the Confederate column of the Times-Dispatch and other newspapers since the close of the war. Many of these papers have been arranged in scrap-books and indexed, and this will be continued. I am indebted to Colonel Joseph V. Bidgood for a large contribution of this interesting material.

REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

In view of the delay and difficulties attending my work, and for the information of the Governor, the legislature and my comrades of the Grand Camp, and also for my personal satisfaction as an official charged with an important duty under adverse conditions, upon my own motion,

the Grand Camp, at its meeting in Norfolk in October, 1908, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a special committee of twelve be appointed by the Grand Commander, to be chosen from the local camps, five of whom shall be from the city of Richmond, whose duty it shall be to examine the records of the office of the Secretary of Virginia Military Records, to inquire as to the work already done, to consider what remains to be done, and to make such suggestions as the committee may deem wise and practicable, to the end that the necessary legislation may be enacted as will fully carry out the intent of the legislature, as set forth in the act of February 20, 1906."

General T. T. Munford, the Grand Commander, named the following committee: Captain W. Gordon McCabe, Major John W. Daniel, Colonel Thomas Smith, of Warrenton; Captain Samuel Griffin, of Bedford; Major R. R. Henry, of Tazewell; Captain R. C. Marshall, of Portsmouth; Judge George L. Christian, Rev. James Power Smith. D. D., Dr. C. W. P. Brock, Colonel Miles Cary, Colonel Archer Anderson, General Eppa Hunton, Richmond.

The report of this committee is herewith appended and your consideration of its contents is respectfully invited.

Apart from its complimentary references to myself, which were inspired by the partial friendship of its author and are far beyond any merit I can claim, the report does not exaggerate the obstacles encountered or the zeal with which the work has been prosecuted; while the distinguished personnel of the committee—representative soldiers of Lee's Army—that "goodliest fellowship of famous men whereof this world holds record since the Round Table was broken and its knights were dispersed"—gives added weight to their statements and suggestions.

Typewritten copies of this report were given to several members of the last legislature, but it has never been officially published.

THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

In concluding this report permit me as a representative of the surviving Confederate Veterans of the State, to thank your Excellency most cordially for the interest you have shown, and the valuable assistance and support you have given me in the prosecution of the good work in which I am engaged.

Upon your retirement from office not the least pleasing of your reflections will be that your administration will always hold a high place in the annals of our great Commonwealth—not only for its prudently aggressive advancement of the public interests along the most beneficial lines, for the sure and sound foundations it has laid for the future prosperity of our people, but, also, because it has been loyally regardful of the heroic men and the glorious memories of the days when the "tempest of desolation swept over our fair domain."

Very respectfully,

ROBERT W. HUNTER.

Secretary of Virginia Military Records.

Report of Examining Committee.

Gen. T. T. MUNFORD, Grand Commander of the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia.

SIR:

At the last annual meeting of the Grand Camp, Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia, held at Norfolk, Virginia, October 23-25, 1907, we, the undersigned, were appointed a special committee to examine the records of the office of the Secretary of Virginia Military Records, "to inquire as to the work already done, to consider what remains to be done and to make such suggestions as the committee may deem wise and practicable to the end that the necessary legislation may be enacted as will fully carry out the intent of the legislature as set forth in the act of February 20, 1906."

We have now the honor to report that, in accordance with that resolution, we have made a most careful inspection of the records in the office of the Secretary and find them in admirable order. The muster-rolls, original and secondary (or non-official), and other cognate records, have been carefully indexed and arranged in filing-cases with such scientific method as makes them instantly available for present reference and future publication.

Major R. W. Hunter, the Secretary, is, in our judgment, the ideal man for the place, and, considering the almost insuperable difficulties he has had to encounter, has made the most gratifying progress in collecting the muster-rolls and recording the military service of the soldiers and sailors who served Virginia during the eventful years from 1861 to 1865. He has up to the date of this report secured the names of 118,677 men who thus served.

But how much remains to be done can be readily seen by comparing these figures with those given in the "Report of the Confederate Bureau of Conscription" of January 25, 1864. Up to that date (more than a year before the end of the war) Virginia had put into the field 153,876 men, far more than any of the other Southern States, and to this glorious roll must be added the large number of young men who became of military age and entered the service between January, 1864, and April, 1865.

Virginia would be recreant to the sacred duty she owes these men, living as well as dead, if she did not bend every energy, while there is yet time, to rescue from oblivion and place on enduring record the names of these loyal sons who gave their all for hearth and home and country.

Happily, her legislative enactments, from the earliest one (looking to this end), passed in 1884, down to the last, passed February 20, 1906, evidence that she is not only willing, but eager to fulfill her whole duty in this matter. (For convenience of reference, we herewith file a recapitulation of all these enactments as given in Major Hunter's official report to the Grand Camp, Department of Virginia, for the years 1904-1907, inclusive.)

In these same reports, which we respectfully suggest that you submit along with this report for the consideration of the General

Assembly, may be found in detail an account of the difficulties encountered and surmounted by our energetic and devoted Secretary—who from 31st of March, 1905, to February 20, 1906, performed the onerous duties of his position without asking for or receiving any remuneration whatever.

The act of February 20, 1906, which, in express terms, greatly enlarged the scope of the Secretary's duties, provided that "upon the assembling of the General Assembly to be elected in 1907, the office of Military Records shall cease to be in force, unless it shall be otherwise provided by the General Assembly."

It will be thus seen that the term of office expired January 8, 1908, the day the General Assembly met. The paramount importance of continuing this great work so dear to the hearts of all old Confederates and patriotic Virginians, must be too manifest to such an intelligent body as the General Assembly to need any argument. But we especially commend to them Major Hunter's report for the past year (1907), which accompanies this report, and gives in lucid detail what is now being done by the Government of the United States as well as by this Commonwealth in the effort to secure a complete roster of troops.

As the resolution imposes upon this committee the duty of making "such suggestions as it may deem wise and practicable to the end that the necessary legislation may be enacted to fully carry out the intent of the act of February 20, 1906," we respectfully submit, after mature deliberation, the following:

1. That a change be made at once in the depository of the records, as in the present offices assigned the Secretary they are liable at any moment to destruction by fire. Virginia has already suffered one irreparable loss in this direction when all the muster-rolls of her troops and military records in the office of Adjutant General Richardson were totally destroyed by the disastrous conflagration on the night of the evacuation, April 2, 1865. But for this loss, which has made the difficulty of collecting official rolls greater in Virginia than in any other State, North or South, the work of compiling the roster of our soldiers and sailors would have long ago been completed. The present records, which have been collected at such cost of time and money, should be at once deposited in some building absolutely fireproof, for if destroyed they can never be replaced.

2. That the salary of Major Hunter, as Secretary, be fixed at \$2,500, a very moderate compensation, when we consider the wide and exact knowledge of Virginia's military history possessed by this gallant soldier, and the zeal and enterprise that he has displayed in prosecuting his difficult task. He was "at the front" from '61 to '65, and his enviable record for quick intelligence, decisive vigor and splendid daring on the field is to be found in the official reports of John B. Gordon and other illustrious soldiers, under whom he served as a worthy companion in arms. He fits the place and the place fits him, and we assert without fear of successful contradic-

tion that there is no man living better equipped than he to carry this great work to successful completion.

3. That the salary of his assistant, Captain Raleigh Travers Daniel, a man of notable accomplishment and a veteran whose honorable wounds bear eloquent testimony to his devotion to the Commonwealth, be fixed at \$1,500. These advances in salary are at best but trifling, and happily the revenues of the State are such that a grateful Commonwealth can well afford them.

4. That the publication of the roster proper (which cannot be done until the appearance of the Union and Confederate Roster projected by the Government of the United States and now nearing completion) shall be preceded by that of an introductory volume containing a brief, but adequate discussion of the origin of the war, and a condensed history of the various campaigns in Virginia from '61 to '65. We recommend this as a desirable addition to what has already been prescribed in the act of 1906 as part of the contents of the rosters—viz.: "a short history showing the organization of every regiment, battalion, company, or other organization, that was in the military, naval or marine service of Virginia, or contributed by Virginia to the service of the Confederate States, * * * stating as far as possible the service rendered and the battles, combats and skirmishes in which they were engaged."

5. Your committee is further of opinion that provision should be made for some additional clerical force in the Secretary's office.

We may add here that we have no sort of doubt, from experience in kindred cases, that the amount derived from the sale of the published rosters will fully reimburse the State for every dollar that shall have been expended on the work.

Virginia, let us emphasize, has been handicapped immeasurably beyond any of her Southern sisters in the prosecution of this pious duty. Their muster-rolls were in the main preserved. Hers perished by fire. What is largely in their case a mere matter of transcription is in hers a work of painstaking investigation and of laborious compilation from scattered data.

From the captured records, the rosters of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Kentucky have been compiled by the War Department at Washington. Virginia's Roster is the most defective of all, owing to the destruction of so many original rolls in the fire mentioned above.

She must be alert and determined to secure secondary rolls to replace those thus destroyed. To her new difficulty has always meant but fresh device and more resolute endeavor. So it was with her in war and so it shall be in peace.

This Confederate Roster, when finally completed, will prove her "Roll of Honor" above and beyond all others in her history.

The names of the great captains she gave to the Confederate cause are emblazoned for all time on the stately pages of history. The names of numberless officers of lesser rank that entered her military and naval service are made secure against oblivion's "dusty touch" by published

official reports, easy of access to all. In this roster alone shall be found the names of her humbler, but no less valiant and patriotic, sons, who, with no hope of preferment or expectation of reward, for four long years, through driving sleet and torrid sun, stood a living wall between their mother and those who sought to wrest her birthright from her.

Here on this roster shall the descendants and kinsmen of these men find their true "patent of nobility" in the names it thus preserves and proudly proclaim it so long as love of liberty endures and freemen hold that patriotism is patriotism, and that principle is principle, whether glorified by victory or shrouded in defeat.

Respectfully submitted,

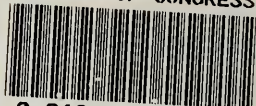
(Signed) W. GORDON McCABE,
J. W. DANIEL,
THOMAS SMITH,
SAMUEL GRJFFIN,
R. R. HENRY,
R. C. MARSHALL,
GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN,
JOSEPH POWER SMITH,
C. W. P. BROCK,
MILES CARY,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
EPPA HUNTON.



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